DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X. ZATURDAG den 9den FEBRUARY, 1822. N. 6.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Den 19den January 1822.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

DE NEDERLANDSCHE BRIK

EENDRAGT,

Kapt. I. T. VISSER,

Zal in het begin van Maart aanstaande vertrekken, voor vragt of passagie vervoegen men zich ten Kantoore van BING & JUTTING.

January 19, 1822.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

To sail in the beginning of March next,

THE DUTCH BRIG

EENDRAGT,

I. T. VISSER, Master.

For freight or passage apply to

BING & JUTTING.

February 1, 1822.

FOR NEW YORK,

The regular Packet brig

LADIES' DELIGHT,

HENRY ROGERS, Master.

Will positively sail on the 8th instant. For Freight of the bulk of Two Hundred Barrels, or Passage, apply at the Counting House of

SAMUEL LYON.

The public are cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or Consignee.

No. 104.

Extract uit het Journaal, gehouden by den Gouverneur van Curaçao en Onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba.

1822.
February 5.

Gelezen zynde &c.

Zoo is goedgevonden en verstaan:

1. &c.
2. &c.
3. Het navolgende in de Curaçaosche Courant te doen insereren

"DAT de Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige eilanden Mr. I. J. Elsevier by Koninglyk besluit van den 23sten October 1820 No. 111, geautoriseerd is geworden, de geslachtnaam en het wapen van *Rammelman* aantenemen, voor hem en zyne mannelyke descendenten in infinitum, en voor de vrouwelyke lyn in den eersten graad, en alzoo te schryven en te teekenen *Rammelman Elsevier*, welk decreet in de Staats Courant van den 21sten February 1821 gepubliceerd, na ommekomst van een jaar daarna, volgens de wet van 11 Germinal 11de jaar, in werking komt en in dit jaar op den 21sten dezer maand zal geexpireerd zyn, en dat de genoemde Raad Fiscaal Mr. I. J. Elsevier en zyne kinderen met dien dag de voorzeide gecombineerde famillie naam zullen beginnen te schryven."

De Gouverneur voormeld,

CANTZ'LAAR.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 8sten February 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, 1sten Feb 1822.

OPROEPING.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt de houders van Gouvernements Obligatien, om zich hoe eerder zoo liever, met dezelve te vervoegen op het Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor, ten einde de Interesten welke sedert den 1sten Augustus 1821, tot ultimo January 1822, daarop verloopen zyn, te ontvangen.

De Hoofd Ontvanger,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 25sten January 1822.

BENODIGD TER HUUR OF KOOP.

EENE WASCHVROUW welke haar werk volmaakt verstaat, en wel aanbevolen kan worden. Men heeft zich te vervoegen by den Uitgever van dit Weekblad.

Den 25sten January 1822.

DE ondergeteekende in kwaliteit als Testamentaire Executeur in den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen Vrouwe Anna Barbara Aalpeter, Weduwe van J. B. Wiesche, roept by dezen op, alle en een iegelyk welke aan voorzeide Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, of van dezelve te pretendeeren hebben om daar van betaling te doen of opgave hunner vorderingen om zoo mogelyk eene spoedige afdoening des Boedels te erlangen, ten kantore van den ondergeteekende, welke verders en dezelfs bovengemelde kwaliteit te koop presenteerd.

Een Royaal Woonhuis met spatieuse Regenbak, verschillende Afdakken, en verdere getimmertens, alles besloten binnen eene Steene Koraal, gelegen aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, aan het Binnen Water genaamd Karthagena. Die daarin gading hebben kunnen by den ondergeteekende deswegens nader onderrigt bekomen, zynde het voormelde perceel dagelyks voor een ieder te bezien.

H. A. DE LIMA.

Den 8sten January 1822.

BEKENDMAKING.

DAAR de ondergeteekende ingevolge hoogere toestemming de Eerste Classe van de by hem gekollecteerd wordende Curaçaosche Lotery zal doen trekken in het byzyn van de Wel edele Heeren Commissarissen; zoo verwittigd hy aan het Publiek, dat zulks zal geschieden op het Gouvernements Huis, aanstaande Woensdag den 13den February 1822, s'morgens tien uren zonder eenige verdere uitstel, en dat de Billetten zullen verkogt worden tot den dag van Trekking inkluis, doch niet later dan tot negen uren s'morgens, zullende tot deze tyd het Lotery Kantoor open zyn.

S. S. DELVALLE.

DON DIEGO FERMIN DE ALEGRIA, Intendente Superintendente General Subdelegado de Hacienda Publica de estas Provincias.

La escacez de habitaciones que con motivo de haberse derribado los edificios del pueblo exterior, se advierte en esta plaza, y el deseo que se nota en muchos vecinos de fabricar en lo interior, han movido á la Superintendencia á deshacerse de la propiedad que corresponde á la Hacienda Publica en los solares inmediatos al muelle comprendida la Gran Plaza contigua al Almacen de Viveres. Las personas que quieran comprar estos terrenos acudiran á contratarlos en las casas de mí morada, en la inteligencia de que se verificaran ya sea en Numerario ó ya en Viveres ó Generos. Baxo las mismas circunstancias se procederá á la venta de la casa que sirve de oficinas de Hacienda Nacional, cita en la calle de Contaduria. Puerto Cabello 28 de Enero de 1822.

DIEGO DE ALEGRIA.

DON DIEGO FERMIN DE ALEGRIA, Intendente Superintendente General Subdelegado de Hacienda Publica de estas Provincias.

Habiendose declarado no á proposito para Buque de Guerra, la Corbeta BAYLEN, surta en este Puerto, por el presente conoced á quien quiera comprarla, ya sea en Numerario ó en cambio de Viveres y Efectos. La persona que quiera contratarla se presentará en esta Superintendencia para arreglar las condiciones de su pago. Puerto Cabello 28 de Enero de 1822.

DIEGO DE ALEGRIA.

January 25, 1822.

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,

A WASHERWOMAN who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended. Apply to the Editor of this paper.

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE COURANTEN.

's Gravenhage, 6den Nov.—Z. M. heeft tot gouverneur van de kolonie Suriname benoemd, in plaats van Mr. C. R. Vaillant, welke met het gouvernement generaal dier kolonie ad interim is belast geweest, doch verlangt te repatriëren, den heer A. de Veer, thans gouverneur der eilanden St. Eustatius, St. Martin en Saba.

Rotterdam, 7den Nov.—Met een brik van Batavia komende en heden te Hellevoetsluis gearriveerd, heeft men de belangryke tyding vernomen, dat de Nederlanders den 20sten Juny ll. eenen algemeenen aanval op de vyandelyke werken en batteryen in de rivier van Palembang hebben ondernomen, en denzelven den 24sten Juny hebben herhaald, als wanneer zy de gezegde werken na een hevigen tegenstand hebben vermeesterd. De wederspannige Sultan heeft de regering aan zynen broeder afgestaan en is gevankelyk naar Batavia gevoerd.

Ons verlies bestaat uit 79 doden en 229 gekwetsten. Onder de eerste telt men de Luits. ter zee Serres en Michael en den Adelborst van der Maas, Zwaar gekwetst zyn de Lt. Koll. Riesz, de kapitein George. de Luit. Schenck, de Adelborst Collot d'Escury, de Luit. de Vries, en de Luit. Huyberts; ligt gewond de Luits. Koopman, Lans, Thor, van Braam, van den Ende, en de Adelborst Yske.

Weenen, 16den Nov.—Gisteren ontving men hier den post uit Konstantinopel, welke gewigtige tydingen tot den 25sten October medebragt. Schynbaar was de hoofdstad rustig en de handelszaken hadden zich eenigzins verlevendigd. Het overgaan van Tripolitza was bekend; daarentegen had de Porte den 24sten eene groote overwinning doen bekend maken, die in den zeeboezem van Lepanto over de Grieksche vloot behaald zou zyn, en waarby, volgens opgave der Turken, 35 Grieksche schepen verbrand en 23 genomen zouden zyn.—Voor het overige duurde de toestand van onzekerheid, ten aanzien der betrekkingen met Rusland, nog altoos voort en wekte veel ongerustheid. Hetgeen echter de verlegenheid der Porte ten top moest voeren, waren de uit Armenie ontvangene berigten. Reeds sints eenige maanden was de Porte bewust, dat de Perzianen langs de Armenische grenzen aanmerkelyke toerustingen maakten; doch het gelukte haar, ten einde den Grieken by derzelver opstanden niet nog meer te bemoedigen, deze ontrustende tyding geheim te houden. Den 19den eindelyk ontving de Divan de zekere tyding, dat de troonopvolger van Perzie, de zoon des Schahs, met honderd duizend man, by Kars in Armenie gevallen en in snelle marschen voortgerukt was tot aan de hoofdstad dier landstreek Erzerum, welke ook reeds door de Perzianen bezet geworden was. Dit maakte by den Divan grooten indruk, daar de Perzianen ongehinderd in geheel Natolie konden voortrukken, vermits het grootste deel der Aziatische troepen, waarover men beschikken kon, reeds aan deze zyde van den Bosphorus en naar den Donau op marsch zyn. De zoon des Schahs van Perzie is een gesiagen vyand der Turken en dezelfde die, voor eenigen tyd, met generaal Yermaloff, de verstandhouding tusschen Perzie en Rusland herstelde. De inwoners van Armenie, geloofsgenooten der Grieken zynde, zullen, denkt men, nergens wederstand bieden, en indien de toestand des Turkschen ryks immer gevaarlyk was, zoo is hy het nu. Zelfs brieven van diplomaten uit Konstantinopel erkennen dat de Porte zich door dezen slag in groot embarras bevindt; doch zy geven de vrome hoop te kennen, dat de sultan, door deze Jobspost ter neer geslagen, nu alle voorwaarden van Rusland willig zal aannemen en daar door de vrede in Europa behouden blyven.

Den 18den Nov.—Alle vreemden, die zich tot nog toe in de Oostenryksche erfstaten met opvoeding en onderwys bezig hielden, hebben bevel ontvangen en erlangen passen, om naar hun vaderland te rug te keeren, ten ware zy zich verbinden willen, hun tegenwoordig beroep te laten varen, als wanneer het verder oponthoud in Oostenryk en de andere landen vergund blyft. Tengevolge dier verordening zyn byzonder van hier vele Duitschers en Zwitsers, die lessen by het uur gaven, of als onderwyzers in scholen en byzondere huizen aangesteld waren, vertrokken, Voor het vervolg zal, noch in de hoofdstad noch in de provinciën, aan byzondere personen verlof gegeven worden, om tot onderwys der jeugd meesters uit andere landen te ontbieden. Van nu af aan moet de zorg voor de opvoeding, het onderwys en de vorming van het opkomend geslacht by voorkeur toevertrouwd worden aan de Jezuiten en de met hen verwandte orde der Redemptoristen.

THEATRE.

DE Werkende Leden of Amateurs van de Komedie "*On fait ce qu'on peut, et pas ce qu'on veut,*" brengen mits deze ter kennisse van de Heeren Leden Inteekenaren, dat zy op aanstaande Donderdag, den 14den dezer, de representatie zullen doen van

RICCO.

Blijspel in twee Bedrijven.
&
LES PROJECTS DE MARRIAGE;
OU,
LES DEUX MILITAIRES.
Blijspel in een Bedrijf.

Zullende de Deuren geopend worden te zes uren, en de Scherm geligt te zeven uren.

Billetten voor Vreemdelingen zullen te bekomen zyn by de Directeuren, tot één uur voor de opening der Deuren.

NB. De Leden die hunne agterstallige Contributie niet voldaan hebben, worden by deze ten ernstigste verzogt zulks zonder verder uitstel te doen, daar de Amateurs anders tot hun leedweezen verpligt zullen zyn de Theatre te sluiten, door gebrek aan middelen tot het goed maken der noodige onkosten.

Den 8sten February 1822.

Den 6den February 1822.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSEL.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, &c. &c. &c. aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: een stel Wisselbrieven Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van Ps. 175: 3: 2, voor een gedeelte der Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand January ll. te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 's Gravenhage, twee maanden na zigt.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op Zaterdag den 9den dezer voor 12 ure, zullende het antwoord op Maandag daaropvolgende gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Financien,
NUBOER.

Den 8sten February 1822.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit, als speciale gemagtigden van de Heeren Elias en Josuah van Isaac Judah Leon, zullen op Maandag den 18den dezer ter Weeskamer aldaar by Publieke opveylinge verkopen, het Huis No. 189, Wyk, 3, geleegen in Willem Stad. Aangaande Conditie, kunnen men zich ter Wees kamer addresseren.

G. DUYCKINCK.
G. VOS, J. z.

Febrero 8 de 1822.

EN el Almacen de Don A. W. HELLMUNDT se hallan de Venta los PURGANTES y EMETICO-PURGANTES de Mr. Le Roy. Como estas Medicinas se han recibido del deposito, que por cuenta del mismo autor existe en San Pedro de Martinica, se puede asegurar y responder de su lexitimidad.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

2.	golet	Betsey, Chapman,	Aux Cayes
	——	Amistad, Maury,	Spaansche kust
	——	Dover. Jefferes,	St. Thomas
	bark	Alexander, Sibelly,	St. Domingo
	golet	Dorothea, Debrot,	Bonaire
	——	De Goede Hoop, Wagenaar,	Puerto Cabello
4.	——	Phœnix, Coudeville,	Porto Rico
	——	Venus, Migares,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Jeune Sophia, Neuman,	dito
	lantje	Vlieger, Henriquez,	Bonaire
	golet	Dorothea, Evertsz,	dito
5.	bark	Merkuur, Walter,	St. Thomas
6	golet	John Coulter, Robinson,	St. Jago de Cuba
7.	——	Twee Vrienden, Thysen,	Aruba
	——	Drie Zusters, Peron,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Beauty, Marcantony,	Spaansche kust
8.	——	Cleantis, Martin,	dito
	——	Admiraal Van De Capellen, Rusman,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Bermudian, Porrier,	Spaansche kust

UITGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

2.	golet	Harmony Hall, Penso,	Aruba
	bark	Fenny, De Hasith,	St. Thomas
	golet	Cornelia, Möller,	dito
3.	bark	Nyverheid, Manuel,	Bonaire
	golet	St. Jean, Fraginals,	Spaansche kust
	brik	Dove, Johnson,	Alexandria
	golet	Maria, Jansen,	Spaansche kust
	——	Twee Zusters, Bareth,	dito
4.	bark	El Carmen, Paulus,	Havana
5.	golet	Dorothea, Evertsz,	Bonaire
	——	Adelle, Girigorie,	St. Thomas
	——	Dido, Chaytor,	La Guayra
6.	——	John, Brown,	New Orleans
	——	Maria, Martis,	St. Domingo
7.	brik	George, Kean,	dito
	bark	Alexander, Bartolotte,	Porto Rico
	golet	Rooseboom, Giribalde,	Aruba
	——	Goede Hoop, Wagenaar,	P. Cabello
8	——	John Coulter, Robinson,	dito
	——	MacDonough, Auger,	New York
	brik	Ladies' Delight, Rogers,	dito

Z. M. brik de Zwaluwe, kapitein De Jong, kwam op Donderdag van La Guayra aan.

Door byzondere brieven vernemen wy, dat er te La Guayra of te Caracas, maar weinig handel was, en dat aldaar naauwelyks eenige producten te bekomen zyn.

Het gouvernement van Caracas heeft een bevel uitgegeven, dat alle manschappen van 10 tot 50 jaren de wapenen moesten opnemen, ter verdediging van het land.

De twee Spaansche vaartuigen, welke laatst uit de Caracas Baai van dit eiland, door een vaartuig onder Columbiaansche vlag uitgesneden waren, zyn tegen alle verwachting te La Guayra verkocht geworden.

De Spaansche oorlogs brik Comeet, welke op verleden Zaturdag voor deze haven was, had verscheidene dagen lang voor La Guayra gekruist. Men zegt dat zy vier vaartuigen komende van St. Thomas genomen heeft, waarvan drie naar La Guayra bestemd waren, en het vierde, terwyl hetzelve eene lading van zout te Roxas inscheepte.* Eenige tyd geleden ontmoette zy des avonds eene Deensche oorlogs brik, behoorende op het St. Thomas station, welke van La Guayra kwam. Door dat het donker was, nam de Comeet haar voor een der Columbiaansche kruizers, deed verscheidene schoten op haar, en gaf haar naderhand de volle laag, welke door de Deensche brik stiptelyk beantwoord werd. Zy scheiden toen voor de nacht, en in den morgen ontdekte de Spanjaard zyn misslag, zynde de aanvaller, en deed eene gevoegelyke verontschuldiging.

De berigten uit Puerto Cabello behelzen dat generaal La Torre aldaar met eene lyfwacht van 50 kavallerie terug gekeerd is, en te Jacugo omtrent 1200 mannen achter gelaten heeft; welke hy van voornemen is onverwyld met een gedeelte van het garnizoen van Puerto Cabello te versterken, en om met de geheele magt een doortogt in de binnen landen te banen; om eene verandering ten gunste der Spaansche zaak te bewerken.

De Spaansche oorlogs brik Hercules, en de gewapende schoener Morillo, verscheen Donderdag morgen vóór deze haven; en na eenigen tyd by gelegen te hebben, vertrokken zy windwaards.

Wy hebben door de Merkuur, van St. Thomas, Glasgow nieuwspapieren tot den 13den December, en van Londen tot den 27sten November ontvangen. Derzelver uittreksels zullen in de volgende bladzyde gevonden worden.

Het schip Zee Meeuw, kapitein I R. Boning, kwam op Woensdag alhier aan, met 37 dagen reis van Texel. Hier door hebben wy Amsterdamsche en Haarlemsche nieuwspapieren tot den 4den December ontvangen. Eenige uittreksels behelzende de voornaamste nieuws artikelen, zyn hier in de eerste bladzyde gegeven.

Het schip Sara Maria, is op denzelfden dag met de Zee Meeuw vertrokken, en wordt dagelyks hier verwacht.

De laatste berigten uit Europa gaan tot den 14den December. Volgens deze berigten waren de Grieken zeer voorspoedig, vele steden en vestingen in de Morea waren aan hun overgegaan.

Uit Konstantinopelen had men de officieeltyding bekomen dat de Divan het ultimatum van Rusland verworpen had, als zynde tegenstrydig het staatkundig en godsdienstig aanwezen van het Ottomanische ryk; alle hoop op vrede scheen daardoor verloren te zyn.

De vertaling des staatsstukken betrekkelyk den overgang van Spaansch St Domingo aan de republiek van Hayti, kan in dit nommer niet geplaatst worden uit gebrek aan genoegzame ruimte; zy behelzen eene proclamatie van het politieke opperhoofd dier kolonie, waarin hy zich eerstelyk verontschuldigd over de bezwaren met welke kwaadwilligers hem betichten; vervolgens legt hy eene officieele nota bloot van president van Hayti J. P. Boyer, welke uit de grondwet van Hayti betoogt dat het gansche eiland benevens de aangrenzende eilanden, het grondgebied der republiek vormen, en dat die republiek één en ondeelbaar is, zoo dat er geene twee verschillende kunnen bestaan, van welke de eene aan Columbia behoort, enz. dat hy de president met eene behoorlyke magt het oostelyke gedeelte of het voornamige Spaansch St. Domingo zal komen bezoeken, om er vrede, geluk en wetten daar te stellen. Hierop vermaant het politieke opperhoofd Caceres, derzelver inwoners, dat zy met gehoorzaamheid en vreedzaam den komst des presidents moeten afwachten, en hem als hunnen vader en beschermer ontvangen.

Uit de Gouvernement Gazette de Cucuta.

STERFBERIGT.

LOUIS BRION, admiraal van de Columbiaansche zeemagt, overleed den 27sten Sept. te Curaçao. Columbia zal voor altoos het verlies van dezen edelmoedigen vreemdeling, die deze republiek als zyn vaderland aangenomen had, gevoelen; nog zal zy ooit vergeten de vele en belangryke diensten die hy aan dezelve in de hagchelykste tyden van derzelver worstelstryd voor de onafhankelykheid betoond heeft.

Brion gaf aan den bevryder van Columbia zyn vermogen voor de bevryding van het volk van het heldhaftige Venezuela, en bespaarde nooit zyne personeele diensten in eene zoo roem waardige onderneming. Door de expeditie van Aux Cayes naar Margarita, en de blokkade van Guayana, na de ongelukkige veldtogt van 1818, in de neder Magdalena bewees hy ten volleu dat hy zyn aangenomen land beminde—dat hy gereed was zyn leven voor deszelfs onafhankelykheid op te offeren—en dat zyne voornaamste deugd bestond in de gehoorzaamheid aan het gouvernement.

Z. E. de Bevryder President, vol van dankbaar gevoel, bood hem altoos zyn grootste vertrouwen en vriendschap aan; het gouvernement verbief hem tot den rang van kapitein generaal, en versierde hem met de order der bevryders. Alle die het genoegen hadden hem te kennen, zoo wel als de verschillende authoriteiten, zullen altoos aan zyne gedagtenis die hulde bewyzen welke de vryheid behoorde te beloonen aan die, welke met standvastigheid in de zaak van de onafhankelykheid gevogten hebben.

Brion is voor Columbia dood—maar hy zal altyd in de dankbaarheid en bewondering der Columbianen leven.

Z. E. de vice president, belast met het gouvernement, heeft orders gegeven om de lyk ceremonien van den admiraal met de plegtigheid en pracht aan zyne verdiensten, rang en diensten verschuldigd, godsdienstig te vieren.

GLASGOW.

Den 22sten Nov.—De op dezen morgen van Spanje ontvangen berigten, betrekkelyk de voortgang der koorts zyn niet zoo gunstig als wy in onze laatste geloofden. In het zuiden schynt zy te vermeerderen en is reeds in Kadix verschenen. In het noorden blyven dezelver verwoestigen aanhouden. Wy hebben uit den Moniteur van ll. Donderdag een verhaal getrokken het welke het gemoed met schrik vervult en toont met de verschrikkelykste trekken de uitwerkigen van deze vreesselyke plaag. Te Barcelona kwam er uit een opgesloten huis een stank van verrotting in welke het gehuil van een kind gehoord werd. Men brak het huis open, men vond de vader en moeder dood, het ligchaam van deze laatste was nog warm en aan haar borst schreeuwde een klein kind van honger en verslond het ligchaam der moeder.

Er ontstond te Kadix eene ernstige staatkundige beweging waarin bloed gestort werd.—Op de dagteekening der laatste berigten was Madrid met eene geiyke verontrusting bedreigd. De woedende Jacobynen doen kruisen de straten. De inwoonders hadden zich in hunne huizen op gesloten—al de militairen waren onder wapens—twee ministers gingen af naar het paleis van het Escurial om den koning te waarschouwen—de schrik was op zyn hoogste. Zoodanig was de toestand van Madrid op den avond van den 5den November.

Den 24sten Nov.—Vele duizenden Grieken zyn ter dood gebragt in Cyprus en te Candia. Te Constantinopel zyn alhen de Grieken inboorlingen van deze eilanden ten getale van 116 uit hunne woningen gesleept, en op order van den Sultan vermoord. De Torken zyn in een vierde gevegt op Cassandra geslagen geworden. "De toestand van Constantinopel op den 14 ll. was alles uitgezonderd voldoenend."

"Het adres der peers van Frankryk is een gewigtig document. "Vele groote rampen" zegen zy aan hunne souverein, plagen het oosten. *Daar is geen christen die niet gesidderd heeft, daar is geen menschelyk hart, dat niet door dezelve gebloed heeft.* Wy bedanken U majesteit voor de vertroostende hope welke gy ons gegeven hebt, om spoedigtyk een einde te zien aan deze tooneelen van wanorder en wreedheid.—Gave den Hemel dat de groote mogendheden het middel mogten uitvinden om alles wat regtvaardigheid met recht kan eischen te voldoen, en mogen de staatkundigen zich overtuigd vinden, dat men om in onze dagen *deszelfs gezag onder de menschen te behouden, de voetstappen van Godsdienst en menschheid moet na volgen*."

Een artikel van Weenen meldt dat de groote mogendheden van West Europa besloten hebben aan Rusland te vragen waarom zy zoodanig eene magtige armee aan den grenzen van Turkyen ophoudt. Doch wy twyfelen geenzints of het antwoord van Rusland is gereed.

Lima is in de handen der Chiliaansche krygsmagt gevallen, en heeft zich onafhankelyk verklaard. Het kasteel van Callao houdt steeds uit, en de rest der koningsgezinden hebben zich in het gebergte van de Andes begeven, van naar zoo zy zich vereenigen het bezwaarlyk zoude vallen hen te verjagen, echter zyn de troepen, gelyk wy vernemen, moede van het vegten en deserteeren in groot getal.

LONDEN.

Batavia, 10*den Juny*.—De koffy oogst is buitengewoon overvloedig geweest, en zal dat van verleden jaar ten minsten op 4.000,000 lb. overtreffen. De vermeerdering van aankweking derzelver door partikulieren is zeer groot, en indien dezelve voor een jaar of vier aanhouden, zal de uitvoer van het eiland Java 50,000,000 lb. overtreffen. De Europeers huren gronden van de inboorlingen op eenen zeer lagen prys, en hunne onderdanigen bewerken dezelve voor geene ander betaling dan een gedeelte van de ryst die op dezelve voortgebragt wordt. De koffy boomen dragen binnen de vier jaren, en geven op een avary van 133 lb. elk koffyboom op versche gronden.

His Majesty's brig Swallow, capt. De Jong, arrived on Thursday from La Guayra.

By private letters we learn that there was but little commercial business doing either at La Guayra or Caracas, and scarcely any produce to be had.

The government of Caracas had ordered that the male population, from 10 to 50 years of age, should take up arms in defence of the country.

The two Spanish vessel which were lately cut out of Caracas Bay in this island, by a vessel carrying the Columbian flag, have, contrary to expectation, been sold in La Guayra.

The Spanish brig of war Comet, which was off this harbour on Saturday last, had been cruising for several days past off La Guayra.—She is reported to have taken four vessels from St. Thomas, three of them bound to La Guayra, and the fourth while taking in a cargo of Salt at the Roxas. A few evenings ago she fell in with a Danish brig of war belonging to the St. Thomas' station, which had come out of La Guayra. It was dark at the time, and the Comet mistaking her for one of the Columbian cruizers, fired several shots at her, and afterwards a broadside, all of which the Danish brig punctually returned They then separated for the night, and in the morning the Spaniard having discovered his mistake, and being the aggressor, made a suitable apology.

Accounts from Puerto Cabello state that General La Torre had returned to that place with about 50 cavalry, as an escort, having left at Tocuyo from 1000 to 1200 men, which he intended immediately to reinforce with a part of the garrison from Puerto Cabello, and with the whole endeavour to penetrate into the interior, and make a diversion in favor of the Spanish cause.

The Spanish brig of war Hercules, and armed schooner Morillo, appeared off this harbour on Thursday morning; and after lying to for a short time, they proceeded to windward.

Glasgow papers have been received by the Mercury from St Thomas to the 1st of December, and London to the 27th November.—Extracts from them will be found in the following page.

The ship Seamew, capt. I. R. Böning, arrived on Wednesday, 37 days from the Texel.

The ship Sara Maria sailed at the same time with the Seamew, and may be daily expected to arrive in this port.

The latest accounts from Holland are to the 14th of December. The affairs of Greece are stated to have been very properous. A number of cities and fortresses had been taken by the Greeks, in the Morea. They are much elevated by the invasion of the Persian army in Turkish Asia.

Official news had been received from Constantinople, stating that the Divan had rejected the ultimatum of Russia, as being contrary to the religious and political existence of the Ottoman empire. All hopes of peace being maintained seem to be lost.

Hague, Nov. 6.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint His Excellency A. de Veer, at present governor of the islands of St. Eustatia, St. Martin and Saba, to be governor general of the colony of Surinam, in place of Dr. C. R. Vaillant, acting ad interim.

Another Change in the Government of the Eastern part of Santo Domingo.

By an arrival from the City of St. Domingo, we have received a copy of the following important document, announcing the incorporation of the eastern part of St. Domingo with the Republic of Hayti. We understand that the change of flag took place on the 17th ult. under a discharge of 21 guns. According to the last accounts the Haytian troops had not taken possession of the city, but they had marched for that purpose, and were expected to arrive every hour.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BOYER, TO THE GENERAL OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Liberty—Equality—Republic of Hayti—Juan Pedro Boyer, President of Hayti, to Citizen Jose Nuñes Caceres, Political general of Santo Domingo.

CITIZEN—I yesterday received your's of the 5th instant, together with the document which accompanied it. As the welfare of my country is the primary object of my cares, I shall freely enter with you into the explanations which the present situation of the eastern part of Hayti seems to require. If truth, by which I am prompted, is appreciated by those who are at the head of affairs in Santo Domingo, and if the end of their cares is no other than the perfect regeneration of that part of the island, oppressed for a length of time by humiliation and misery, its regeneration shall be effected, peaceably and with promptitude, to the satisfaction of all who are truly interested in the event.

Since the promulgation of our independence we have never entertained an idea of dividing the island: *the whole extent, comprehending the adjacent islands, form the territory of the Republic,* as laid down by art. 40, cap. 2. of our constitution, so generally known throughout the world

The Republic is one and andivisible, (*art.* 41.) So that you perceive the article which establishes the guarantee of the independence, imposes at the same time obligations on me which it is not in my power to deviate from without committing myself, not only as respects the present generation, but to the latest posterity.

Now is the time to ask, why the eastern part of the island has not been united to the Republic since the establishment of the constitution? Because, the new establishments could not be brought to a proper point of perfection without passing through a line of misfortunes and catastrophes, which frequently accelerate the destruction of the enterprize; and when it does not turn out so, it requires much experience, the fruit of time alone, to step in to our assistance before we can accomplish the end proposed. This is what has taken place in the Republic. The History of which, for the last eighteen years every one knows, it is therefore unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject.

The calamities suffered by our government have been the cause of impeding our thoughts sooner, respecting the union of the whole territory; because, although the neighbourhood of the eastern part then groaned under the weight of tyranny and oppression, they notwithstanding found themselves at the same time in a state of tranquillity, and it would have been, at that period, an act of inhumanity, to have exposed them to the horrors of a civil war, at a time when it was not possible to reunite the wills of all parties towards one and the same centre. The same liberal sentiments prevailed when it was proposed to my predecessor to furnish them with the means to shake off the yoke of the ancient metropolis, with which he complied, and furnished money, arms, and ammunition, in behalf of Don Juan Sanches de Ramires, at the time when the generality of the Citizens had determined to expel those who, by treaty, had obtained possession of the country; and I declare, that being penetrated by the same sentiments, is what has induced me firmly to afford my protection to the different parties who have manifested a disposition to overturn the dominion of strangers.

Being an enemy to disorder and the shedding of blood, I was determined never to render *partial* assistance to the citizens of the east, being convinced that the time was not far distant when I could effect a revolution there altogether moral, by changing the unhappy situation in which they were placed; so that my compatriots of the east might be placed under the protection of the republic, without bloodshed, or without violence. The proper time was indicated by the pacification of the north. Envoys were sent to me on the part of Santiago of St. John, and of Santo Domingo itself, who assured me of their willingness to enjoy the benefits of our institutions; but unwilling to expose them to the inevitable calamities of a change of government brought about by force of arms, I again recommended patience; and I finally determined to make on ostensible movement in favor of the people; and I made brigadier general Pascual Real, acquainted with my intentions, and what was prescribed to us both, by prudence and humanity. This my motive for sending colonel Frement on a mission, who found on his arrival at Santo Domingo, that the change had taken place the first day of December.

I had scarcely obtained the knowledge of the acts that had been published in Santo Domingo, which were brought to me by the same neighbours of the interior, who declared, that if they had evinced any enthusiasm, on receiving the news of the change which had taken place, it was because they believed the constitutional act of the indivisibility of the government of Hayti, was the principal condition of the resolution.

I did not cease to exhort them to moderation, and I hoped to come to some determination on the subject on the return of my envoys.

Colonel Frement arrived, and brought me your dispatch, dated the 19th of December. It affords me much pleasure to find there was no blood shed in the affair of the 1st; and I have a high esteem for all those who were instrumental in preventing its effusion; but at the same time I deplore the error which has led to the organisation of a goverment separated from that which has been established by the fundamental laws of the state, and declaring your intention of becoming a part of the republic of Columbia. Always disposed to be indulgent, and judge of others by the pureness of my own principles, I thought that those who directed the change which took place on the 1st, might have been mistaken in the choice of the means, and might have been governed by circumstances of which I am ignorant; and I concluded that if that was the case they would immediately return from their errors, because the people, necessarily, father deceived, would not fail to let them know their sentiments. It did not require much precision to see my mode of thinking realized; and you ought to know, that I have not deceived you. Those that have declared in favor of hoisting the Haytian flag have done their duty, have known their true interests, and have placed themselves in such a state of safety, that nothing can molest them.

You have, citizen, too much penetration to confound the first enthusiasm of the people to see the Spanish flag disappear, with their voluntary sentiments, *manifested this day,* that is, to live subject to the same laws by which the rest of the Haytians are governed.

There can be no illusion in the business, two states separated from each other cannot exist or maintain their independence of each other in the island in which we were born. And though the constitutional act of Hayti, had not dicided the question of indivisibility, reason, and the preservation of all its inhabitents, would imperiously demand it: it is enough to interest yourself in earnest for the prosperity of the island, to conform yourself to this truth, because, to be effectually independent, it is necessary to possess the means within ourselves to defend our independence. I am hold to say, that the republic has acquired, after so many storms, all those means, and can have within herself every thing necessary for the preservation of her liberty and independence.

As in duty bound, I ought to support every citizen of th republic. Our neighbours of Lajaron, Monte Christi, Santiago, Puerto de Plata, Las Caobas, Las Matas, St. John, Neyba, Azua, La Viga, &c. &c. have received my orders, and obey them. I am going to make a visit to every part of the east, with an imposing force, not is a conqueror, (no, God forbid that such a title should ever come within my thoughts) but as a pacificator and conciliator, of the interests of the whole, in conformity to the laws of the state.

I do not expect to meet and embrace in all parts others than brothers, friends and children. There is no obstacle to detain me; every one may be perfectly at ease on account of his person and property. As respects yourself, citizen, I believe you are animated, as you have signified to me, only for the interest of the country. Open your heart to joy, in full confidence, because the independence of Hayti can never be destroyed if one and all are united. I assure you of the right you have to my esteem, and you will preserved to yourself the most precious titles from all ranks of citizens, by hoisting in St. Domingo immediately on the receipt of this, the only flag convenient for the existence of the Haytians, which is that of the republic. I expect your answer, which ought not to be long in coming to hand, will be in conformity to the wishes and demands which the land, which you have seen created, exacts from you.

I have the honor, citizen, to salute you with the most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) BOYER.

National Palace de Puerto Principe, the 11th of January, 1822, in the 19th year of the Independence of Hayti.

SPEECH OF LOUIS XVIII.

On the opening of the session of the Chambers.

GENTLEMEN,—It is always with confidence, and on the present occasion, under favorable auspices, that I come to open this session.

In preceding years, I was compelled to participate my griefs with yours.

More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All-powerfull, for the constant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which heaven has soothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope.—This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle.

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

Great calamities afflict the east. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand.

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid.

If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The *sensible progress of industry, agriculture,* and the arts, *attests that of commerce;* and very soon new channels will, by multiplying the means of communication and traffic, extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquillity, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes, that which marks re-production in its source, by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed, will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated, and, if practicable, demonstrated or better assessed.

The laws are respected, and the depositories of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love, and the respect of my subjects, the Throne which protects the liberties of all.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. THOMAS.

January 29.—Yesterday the 28th instant being the anniversary of the birth day of our most gracious sovereign, king Frederick the VIth, the same was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy and respect. At 6 o'clock in the morning a royal salute was fired from Fort Christian, and the different vessels in the harbour displayed their flags. At about 11 o'clock the regular troops of the garrison, the Burgher Corps, Brand Corps, and Free Corps, were marched to the Parade Ground, where, after the line having been formed, his honor the commandant and suite arrived. Long life to his majesty was then reiterated throughout the ranks and assembled spectators, immediately after which a royal salute was fired by the field artillery, and three vollies by each of the infantry corps;—the whole having passed review, his honor the commandant and suite withdrew from the ground, and the different corps were respectively marched off.

Immediately after parade the officers of the garrison, naval officers, militia officers, the public functionaries, and principal inhabitants attended a levee at Government House, where upon H. M's. health being drank, salutes were fired from Fort Christian and corvette Diana.

The rejoicings of this auspicious day closed with an elegant ball at Government House, which was graced with the presence of a most brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion.—Dancing was kept up with great vivacity until about 12 o'clock when the company sat down to a sumptuous supper, which consisted of all the delicacies and luxuries the season could produce or art invent. After supper, dancing was renewed and continued with unabated sprightliness until Aurora's peep proclaimed another day

ST. KITS.

Dec. 25.—The expectation held out in our last number of the arrival of his excellency the captain general and his lady, was realized on Thursday morning; when the ship *Everthorpe*, M. Arthur, reached this roadstead, after a passage of seven weeks from the Clyde, having called at Madeira and remained there five or six days. The ship came to anchor a short time before ten o'clock, whereupon a salute of nineteen guns was fired from Fort Thomas; and the committee of the council and assembly appointed to receive his excellency repaired on board. About 12 o'clock his excellency and his lady landed, accompanied by the deputation; when another salute was fired from the Fort, and the heartiest welcome expressed by the assembled crowd in repeated cheers and greetings, the vessels in the road displaying their colours.

His excellency and his lady were conducted to the dwelling of his honor the chief justice, in the square, where they were entertained at dinner with a select party; and they have since taken up their residence at government house.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the governor and Mrs. Maxwell appear to be in the enjoyment of the best health.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the house of Messrs. Joseph Marryatt & Sons, London, to that of Messrs. John Hoves & Co., Grenada, dated 4th October:—

"Our, sen. J. M. has received a petition from your council and assembly to the house of commons, praying for relief of the distress under which the West India planters at present labour. He sent a copy of it to lord Bathurst, and it is the intention of his majesty's ministers to renew the intercourse between the vessels of the United States and the British West India colonies, as formerly, but subjecting the commodities so imported to a duty, as a protection to the British provinces in North America. This can only be done by an act of parliament, which will not meet till the end of January; but it may be advantageous to you to be apprised at once of what is then expected to take place. This measure will not only lower the price of provisions and lumber, but open a better market for rum"

We understand that, in addition to the above letter, Mr. Marryatt, in his capacity as colonial agent, has written to the same purport to the president and speaker of Grenada.

From the Government Gazette de Cucuta.

NECROLOGY.

LOUIS BRION, admiral of the Columbian squadron, died in Curaçao the 27th Sept. Columbia will eternally feel the loss of this generous foreigner who had adopted the republic for his country; nor will she ever forget the many and important services he has rendered her in the most critical times of her struggle for independence.

Brion gave up his fortune to the Libertador of Columbia for the purpose of liberating the people of the heroic Venezuela, and never reserved his personal services in so laudable an enterprize! In the expedition from Aux Cayes to Margarita in the blockade of Guayana, after the unfortunate campaign of 1818, in the lower Magdalena, Brion fully proved that he loved his adopted country—that he was ready to sacrifice his life for its independence—and that his principal virtue was his obedience to government.

H. E. the Libertador-President full of gratitude always tendered him his highest consideration and friendship; the government elevated him to the rank of captain general, and conferred on him the order of Libertadores. All who had the advantage of knowing him, as well as the different authorities, will always pay to his memory that homage which freedom ought to pay to those who have fought with constancy in the cause of independence!

Brion is dead to Columbia—but he will always be alive in the gratitude and admiration of Columbians:

H. E. the vice-president, charged with the government, has ordered the celebration of funeral ceremonies for admiral Brion, with all the solemnity and pomp corresponding to his merit, rank and services.

GENEROSITY!

General head quarters,
Bogota 6th Nov. 1821.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—The widow of one of the most respectable citizens of the former republic of New Grenada is now reduced to the most abject misery, while I enjoy a salary of 30,000 dollars. I have therefore determined to cede to Dona Francisca Prieto one thousand dollars per annum from the sum that I am entitled to. In consequence thereof your excellency will be pleased to order the proportionate payment monthly, placing the same to my account.

God preserve your excellency many years.

BOLIVAR.

To H. E. the vice president, charged with the executive power.

GLASGOW.

Nov 22.—The accounts from Spain received this morning, concerning the progress of the fever, is not so favourable as we were led to believe in our last. In the South it seems increasing, and has made its appearance in Cadiz. In the North its ravages continue. We have extracted from the *Moniteur* of Thursday last, an account which fills the mind with horror, and shews in most appalling characters the effects of this fearful scourge. At Barcelona, a house shut up emitted a putrid smell, and in which the cries of a child were heard. It was broke open. The father and mother were found dead, the body of the latter yet warm, and at her breast a young child screaming for hunger and devouring the body of the mother!!

There has been a serious political commotion at Cadiz, in which blood has been shed. Madrid, at the date of the last accounts, was threatened with a similar disturbance. Furious Jacobins parade the streets. The citizens had shut themselves up in their houses—all the military were under arms—two ministers had set off to the palace of the Escurial to warn the king—terror was at its height. Such was the state of Madrid, on the evening of the 5th November.

Nov. 24.—Thousands of Greeks have been put to death in Cyprus and at Candia. At Constantinople all the Greek natives of these islands, to the number of 116, have been dragged from their dwellings, and murdered by order of the grand seignor. The Turks have been defeated in a fourth attack upon Cassandra. "The situation of Constantinople, on the 14th ult. is any thing but satisfactory."

The address of the peers of France becomes an important document. "Great calamities" say they to their sovereign" afflict the east. *There is not a christian who has not shuddered, there is no heart of man who had not bled*, at them We thank your majesty for the consoling hope which you have given us, of speedily seeing an end put at last to these scenes of disorder and cruelty. May heaven grant that the great powers, may find the means of satisfying all that justice has a right to demand, and may *policy* feel convinced, that in order to preserve in our days *its authority among men, it must follow* in the train of *religion and humanity.*"

An article from Vienna, states that the great powers of Western Europe have resolved to demand from Russia, why she keeps up such a mighty army on the frontiers of Turkey. This is coming to the point, and we have no doubt the Russian answer is ready.

December 1.—The accounts from Ireland, according to the Dublin papers of Tuesday, continue of the same afflicting character. More murders have been committed in different places.

The intelligence from Spain continues of the same threatening nature. A Revolution and a Republic are openly talked of and soon expected to take place.

Lima has fallen into the hands of the Chilian forces, and has, it is said, declared its independence. The castle of Callao still holds out, and the remains of the royalists have withdrawn into the mountainous range of the Andes, from whence, if united, it would be difficult to dislodge them. The troops, however, we learn, are tired of the contest and desert in great numbers. Under such circumstances the contest with the mother country may be considered as closed, to be succeeded, we have little doubt, by quarrels and contests amongst themselves.—Vast advantages are anticipated to our trade.—We are of a different opinion. Instead of being carried on from Jamaica, as it has been, it will now be carried on direct round Cape Horn, and instead of being, from the former reason, altogether in our hands, it will be open to all other nations of the world. Thus it is evident that we cannot reap those golden returns which many prophecy. The more gold and silver brought into Europe the cheaper these will become, and experience has taught us that even gold and silver are unprofitable returns for merchandize; besides, the mines of La Plata are near the territory of Chili; nearer that of La Plata than Lima, and the possession of these mines may yet be disputed.

Hostilities have commenced in the Brazils.—Pernambuco is surrounded by hostile armies.—"Trade is completely at a stand. Not a bale of cotton comes in." That country is forever lost to Portugal, but we fear, before its independence can be fixed upon a permanent basis, that anarchy, of the worst and most destructive kind, will, for a long time, continue to reign throughout its borders.

England and Austria are, it seems, united, "to induce Russia *to abstain from all hostile dispositions against Turkey*"—and at the same time to require the Porte in future to act with more moderation, and a prudent circumspection—religiously to maintain the existing treaties with Russia, and *renounce all persecution against christian subjects.* On these conditions peace only can be maintained, and these conditions, while Turks remain what they are, the Turks will laugh to scorn.

LONDON.

Nov. 24.—The Apollo frigate, of 46 guns, and 1100 tons measurement, is to be immediately taken into dock, at Portsmouth, and fitted, under the immediate personal superintendance of sir Charles Paget, as a yacht for his majesty. The Royal George, the king's present yacht, having been found quite inadequate to carry even water, provisions, and stores for the voyage to Ireland, will be reserved to cruizing in the Channel, and the Apollo will be so fitted, as to be capable of carrying not only water, provisions, and other stores, proportioned to a more lengthened excursion, but is to have accomodation for his majesty's travelling carriages, servants, and every other thing necessary for a land journey; so that wherever it may be necessary to put in by stress of weather, the king will be enabled to proceed to his intended place of destination without delay. These arrangements are decidedly making, in contemplation of his majesty's intended excursion to Scotland, next summer.

According to the last accounts from the Paris papers, hostilities have actually commenced between the Russian and Ottoman forces on the Pruth. The accounts, however, are extremely vague.

Ship building.—There are now building, and ordered to be built, at his majesty's dock-yards, 96 ships of war, viz. 18 of the line, 35 heavy frigates, 13 light frigates, 14 sloops and brigs, 7 bombs, 5 gun-brigs, and 4 cutters.

Brussels, Nov. 22.—According to the latest accounts from Batavia, the *cholera murbus* continued to rage in a dreadful manner at Bantam, Souracata, Rambang, Sumenap, and Passaronang; 1,855 persons had fallen victims to it, in the first half of the month of July.

Batavia, June 10.—The coffee crop has been unusually abundant, and will exceed that of last year by at least 4,000,000 lbs. The increase of cultivation by individuals is very great, and if it be continued at the same rate for four years, the exportation of the island of Java will exceed 50,000,000 lbs. Europeans hire land of the native growers at a very low rate, and their subjects cultivate it for no other pay than a proportion of the rice produced by it. The coffee trees bear in four years after planting, and yield on an average 1 1-3 lb. each. Coffee cultivated on fresh land and by such labour, could be afforded at six Spanish dollars the pecal. of 138 lb., or at less than 2½d. sterling per English pound!!

"*Paris Nov.* 25.—We learn from Berlin that the rumours of peace, at least of its continuance for this season, become daily more consistent; but that in the event of a war between Russia and the Porte, the court of Berlin has engaged to furnish an auxiliary corps of 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money.—*Constitutionnel.*

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"*Madrid Nov.* 14.—"We continue in a state of alarm; ignorant whether the government will be able to restrain the factious. A commission of the permanent assembly of the Cortes has been summoned to attend a council of ministers, to advise upon means of averting the impending danger.

"A new band of partisans has appeared in the environs of Orense, in Gallicia.

"We appear upon the verge of a dissolution of our monarchy; well informed persons say openly, that not only Cadiz and all Andalusia, but the provinces of Valencia, Arragon, Catalonia, and Gallicia, are on the point of separating from the capital, to form themselves into federative republics.

"Our clubists of the Fontana d'Or, parade the streets by night, shouting "long live Riego, emperor of the Spanish republic!"

"*The Echo de Padilla*, journal of the *Descamisados (sans culottes)* of this day, announces that the real revolution will take place in a month at the latest. This news may be premature, but it does great injury to the loan.—*Gazette de France.*

(*Extract of another letter, same date.*)

"The audacity of the clubists has no limits, they are encouraged by the weakness of the authorities, and agitation is general. The shock is at hand, and will scarcely be retarded a month longer, if a change in the present state of things do not avert the catastrophe.

"It appears also, that the king has formally pronounced against the change of ministers demanded by the people, as follows:—

"'If ministers be culpable, let their responsibility be made the ground of their impeachment, and let them be tried; if they be not, they ought to continue at their post. Such is my will, emanating from the prerogative granted me by the constitution, which I will observe; but I also require that it be observed.—*Idem.*